

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XI.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1827.

No. 34.

## CONDITIONS.

The "ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published THREE TIMES for One Dollar, and for each continuance after Twenty Five Cents.—Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

## SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens, ENCOURAGED by a number of persons, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election; and, if elected, will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

William S. Cobden.

Gettysburg, Jan. 30.

To the Voters of Adams County.

I OFFER myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election.

James A. Thompson.

Gettysburg, Jan. 16.

To the Electors of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens, FOR favors conferred, I respectfully tender to your my grateful acknowledgments—whilst I again offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF.

Bernhart Gilbert.

Gettysburg, Jan. 30.

To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens, I wish to be considered a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election; for your support, I will be thankful—and, if elected, promise fidelity and a feeling discharge of my duties.

Philip Heagy.

Gettysburg, Feb. 6.

To the Electors of Adams County.

AT the solicitation of a number of Friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at the ensuing General Election.

David Dieht.

Jan. 30.

To the Independent Electors of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens, THE encouragement I have received from my Friends, has induced me to offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election; should I be fortunate enough to be elected, I will endeavor to serve the public faithfully.

Charles F. Keener.

Menallen township, Feb. 13.

To the Voters of Adams County.

BEING encouraged by a number of Friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election.

Samuel Shriver.

Germany township, Jan. 30.

Citizens of Adams County!

THE subscriber, far from being solicited, or overcome by the importunity of his friends, but of his own free will and accord, proposes himself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the next General Election.

If you inquire for his claims on the public—please to refer to Niles' Register, vol. 6, p. 151. If you demand the course of conduct he will pursue—he answers—that of all other men, his own real or supposed interest, compatible with humanity and justice. As for his qualifications, let them speak for themselves. He has no intention of traversing the County to solicit votes; but intends to leave the Citizens free and independent as they are, to bestow their suffrages on whom they please.

Samuel White.

Gettysburg (York Springs) March 1.

Daniel Rife, vs. Elizabeth Rife.

Alias Subpoena for a DIVORCE.

YOU are hereby commanded to be and appear, in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of August next, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Daniel Rife, your husband, should not be divorced from the bond of matrimony.

T. C. Miller, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, June 5.

DOCTOR J. JARDEN,

HAVING located himself in Hunterstown, Adams county, offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and its vicinity.

Hunterstown, April 17.

Doddridge's Sermons.

THOSE persons to whose care Subscription papers for the above work, were entrusted, are requested to forward the same, or the names of the subscribers for the Book, at as early a day as possible, to

R. G. Harper, Sec'y of the Board of Trustees. Gettysburg, May 15.

Rheumatic Pains.

THE Subscriber, discoverer and sole proprietor of a cure for this painful disease—not only with pride, but with pleasure, announces to the Public, that this preparation of his hath effected more permanent cures for those afflicted with the Rheumatism, than any medicine ever discovered in this or any other country. Its use for the two last years hath fully tested its efficacy as a certain cure. We will not dwell on its merits, resting satisfied that a trial will, as it hath heretofore done, speak its praise in language not to be misunderstood. The medicine may be had at the Apothecary Shop of JOHN HERSH, Jun. Post-Master Gettysburg, or with the subscriber, where Certificates of Cures may be seen, on application to

Samuel R. Smith.

Gettysburg, A. C. Pa. May 15. On P. S. Agents will now be appointed, on personal application. The subscriber's name for the future, will appear on the seal of each bottle in Roman characters. S. R. S.

PAINTS, Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with a good assortment of Paints, Drugs & Medicines, and offers them to his customers, upon reasonable terms, for CASH. Painters and persons building, will be supplied with all the necessary Paints, at low prices.

Those indebted, will oblige, by payment of their several accounts.

John Hersh, Jr.

Gettysburg, April 10. A Lad from 12 to 15 years of age, will be taken as an Apprentice to the above business.

Stray Sheep.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Menallen township, Adams county.

THREE EWES, all of which have ear marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Michael Bushey.

June 12.

W. N. IRVINE ATTORNEY

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

INTENDS practicing in the several Courts of Adams County. His residence & Office are in the third house below the Indian King Inn, West York street.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

NEW-YORK Auction Bargains!

WM. E. CAMP, HAS just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with the most splendid assortment of GOODS,

for the season, that he has ever brought to this market, which he is now opening; and as they have been purchased low at Auction, entirely for Cash, he is determined to sell them lower than they ever have been sold in this place, for the same, or Country Produce.

His stock consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hardware, China, Glass & QUEEN'S-WARE, Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

—ALSO— AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF LIQUORS.

of the best qualities. He returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage.

Gettysburg, June 12.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.

D. E. FAHNESTOCK,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks for the encouragement he has received, and begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received a General Assortment of Fresh GROCERIES:

—ALSO— 4th proof Cognac BRANDY, do. Jamaica SPIRITS, Holland GIN, N. E. RUM, Aniseed, Rose, & Cinnamon CORDIAL, Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Sweet Malaga, & Claret.

And a variety of other articles, viz.:

BRUSHES of every description, PAINTS and DYE STUFFS, Glass and Queens Ware, Stone and Earthen Ware, Havana, half Spanish and Common SEGARS.

Best Cavendish & Spun TOBACCO, A good assortment of BOOKS.—Orders left for Books, which I have not on hands, will be furnished in a few days.

Constantly on hand, FLOUR, of a good quality.

The above Articles have been selected of the best quality—and will be sold at reduced prices for CASH.

Gettysburg, June 12.

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the Will of CHRISTIAN BUSHEY, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, will attend at the house of William Patterson, in the town of Berlin, on Thursday the 28th day of July next, when all persons having claims against said Estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated, and receive payment. And all those who know themselves indebted to said Estate, are desired to make payment on or before said day; as no longer indulgence will be given after that day.

Christian Bushey, George Bushey, Wm. Patterson,

June 12.

Notice is hereby Given, TO THE CREDITORS OF CONRAD HEPPELLE.

ALL of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, that the Subscribers have been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, AUDITORS, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due the respective Creditors of said deceased, and they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Z. Herbert, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Friday the 29th of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Wm. McClellan, Jr. Thomas J. Cooper, Jacob Leferer.

June 12.

CULTIVATORS.

M. C. CLARKSON

HAVING purchased the Patent Right for the

CORN CULTIVATOR

HOE HARROW,

requests the Farmers to call at his Hardware Store and examine them.

Robert S. King, Attorney at Law,

HAS removed from Hanover to Gettysburg. His office is in the southwest Corner Room of the 'Franklin House.'

Gettysburg, April 7.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S

Vegetable Indian Specific,

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one. In as much then as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a goodly prospect of relief, (if taken in time) in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable Indian Specific.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a Balsam of superior value. It clears the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may always be given in safety. It is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous & hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor in Read Pa. It is offered for sale by

Samuel H. Buchler, Druggist, Gettysburg.

Oct. 15.

La Mott's Cough Drops VALUABLE MEDICINE For Coughs, Consumptions, and Asthmas.

THIS Elixir is offered to the public as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Hooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep arising from debility, and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are submitted, to show that this composition is one which Medical men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of La Mott's Cough Drops, improved, we have no hesitations in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which they are recommended.

Dr. J. J. Jones, M.D., Allentown, Dec. 4, 1825. James Post, M.D., White creek, Jan. 14, 1826. William S. Cobden, M.D., Gettysburg, Feb. 14, 1826. Solomon Davis, Jackson, Jan. 24, 1826.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. E. Hays, I am pleased with the opportunity of relating a few facts which may serve to corroborate the claims made for the Cough Drops. Four years since I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, which was attended with much distress, and through the use of La Mott's Cough Drops, I was enabled to recover my health, and am now enabled to perform my usual duties.

ERENZER HARRIS. Salem, N. Y. Jan. 12, 1826.

Messrs. Cross & Co.—I have for 18 years been troubled with an affection of the breast and lungs, attended with a severe cough, pain in the side, and difficulty of breathing; and in the fall of 1825, I became so much reduced, that my life was despaired of; and receiving no visible benefit from my physician, I was advised to make trial of La Mott's Cough Drops, and after taking one bottle was restored to perfect health; and it is my firm belief, that the use of the above named drops, saved my life.

THOMAS JONES.

Columbus, Ohio, July 22, 1826.

Sold wholesale and retail, by O. & S. Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and agents of their appointing throughout the United States, Canada, &c.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; price \$1. FOR SALE BY

Samuel H. Buchler, Druggist, Gettysburg, who also keeps constantly on hand

AN ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES, which he will sell low for CASH.

Gettysburg, Feb. 27, 1827.

From the Troy Budget.

A good joke.—A few days since, a fellow from the land of steady habits, or somewhere else, came to this city to seek employment. In answer to the question, what business he could work at, said he "didn't understand no business in particular, but he could work at any kind, in general." A young man, who never neglected an opportunity of making sport, hearing the fellow express his want of employment, & his comprehensive knowledge of it "in general," gravely enquired of him, if he could work at paper making. The fellow was unable to tell exactly, as he had never tried, but seemed to think that he could, if any body would set him to work at it. His interrogator then told him, that he was an agent for a paper-manufactory in this city, and was greatly in want of two or three good hands to work in it; but, said he, "the owner of the establishment lives in Albany, and I cannot agree with you unless the owner gives his consent. If you will

go to Albany and see him, without doubt he will send me word to engage you immediately." The fellow was elated at the prospect of such an introduction to business, and having taken the address of a person in Albany as owner, and also the name of the agent, who sent him, departed, "nothing loth," in the first stage for that city. He soon found the person, to whom he was referred, and made known to him the object of his visit. The pretended owner of the paper mill, no sooner heard the name of his agent mentioned, than he discovered the hoax, and entered himself into the design of carrying it on. He told the fellow that it was true, that he had a paper mill in Troy, and that he was in want of more workmen; remarking that he could employ none but such as could do the finest work. "If I hire you," said he, "your business will be to prepare materials for making paper for bank bills. It is very difficult to do it, as the rags, which are very nice & fine, must be chewed in the mouth."

The fellow thought this was certainly a money making business, and had no doubt but he could work at it well enough. The owner then gave him a shag of a coarse silk handkerchief, and directed him to chew it until he got back to Troy, and if the agent thought it would answer, he would make a contract to employ him. The poor fellow stuffed his mouth full of the shag, and chewed it with writhings and contortions of the face, all the way back. More than once, the passengers in the stage were unable to prevent themselves from breaking out in a roar of laughter, at the queer looks and gestures of the paper grinder, who kept his jaws zealously in motion, and once or twice came near swallowing the whole dose. When he met the agent he showed him the fruit of his labor, saying "he'd be hang'd if he'd work any more at that business, for it made his jaws so lame that he could not eat." So he fellow refused to hire out at that occupation, and started off to make money some other way.

Female cruelty.—A lady so played upon the feelings of a young gentleman, who courted her, as to break his heart; and he requested on his dying bed, that it might be embalmed and taken to her as his last gift, and without being made previously acquainted with it.

When brought to her, she seemed amazed, but on recollecting herself, called her maid, and smiling said, "Panny, take it up stairs, and place it on my toilet; I want a procushee."

Female cruelty.—A lady so played upon the feelings of a young gentleman, who courted her, as to break his heart; and he requested on his dying bed, that it might be embalmed and taken to her as his last gift, and without being made previously acquainted with it.



## FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

The London papers, in addition to the Parliamentary reports, are chiefly filled with political speculations, many of which are as crude as editorial speculations often are in other places. The article from the Englishman of the 6th, which will be found below, is an exception to this remark. It is a temperate commentary upon the occurrences of the week, and it will be seen from this statement, that Mr. Canning and his friends feel strong and secure. The Morning Herald of Monday the 7th, however, says, that "in the political circles on Saturday, there were various surmises as to the causes of Mr. Canning's absence from the House of Commons on the preceding evening; and there was a confident talk about an expose being about to appear of the conversations, &c. addressed to a distinguished personage, which accelerated the late decided change. It is avowed that the conflicts between the Premier and the ex-Ministers have as yet hardly began! This is hopeful intelligence—if there be any truth in it." We have no doubt that Mr. Canning will be compelled to meet a succession of bitter attacks; but no man is better able, not only to repel them, but to "turn the weapon back upon the

In the House of Commons, on the seventh, on a motion for a financial committee, Mr. Canning stated that he intended to bring forward the state of the revenue early the next session. But for the recent and extraordinary events, the subject would have been immediately brought up. He hoped the government would not be considered as abandoning a duty by avoiding this session, much as possible, the agitation of all questions that might disturb the public mind. On Friday he should bring forward the present state of the finances, and there would be an opportunity for those who wish to display their loyalty, and anxiety for the country, (as they did on Friday, by stopping all supplies,) to step forward.

General Gascoyne brought forward his motion for an enquiry into the state of the British Shipping and spoke against the Free Trade System introduced by Mr. Huskisson.

The subject of Catholic claims was brought forward in the House of Commons on the same day; and that, with General Gascoyne's motion, excited much warmth, and brought forth the talents of both ministers and the opposition.

In the House of Lords, on the 7th of May, the Earl of Mansfield intimated his intention of submitting a motion on the subject of Catholic emancipation on the 7th of June, for which day he moved their Lordships be summoned.

from "The Englishman" of May 6.

The public seemed to expect that the debate, upon the opening of parliament, on Tuesday night, would set at rest the question of the stability or instability of the new administration. The house was, accordingly, full to an excess. There were present four hundred and twelve members, whilst the side galleries were full of peers and bishops, who were anxious to hear the discussion. Although the house came to no division, the debate upon that, and upon Thursday night, has established, beyond dispute, the strength of Mr. Canning and his new arrangements.— This is indicative of a similar state of affairs in the upper house, as a majority of the commons are put into parliament by the peers.— The new cabinet may, therefore, be considered as established beyond any present chance of removal; and so firmly do ministers conceive themselves possessed of the royal confidence and public approbation, that upon Sir Thomas Lethbridge's declaration that he would oppose the vote of supply on Monday night, Mr. Huskisson promptly announced that if his opposition were successful, ministers would dissolve the parliament and throw themselves upon the mercy of the country. When Mr. Pitt, in the early part of his official career, was defeated by a majority in the commons, he boldly said, "Gentlemen, you may get rid of any bill, but you shall not thereby get rid of me," and he immediately called a new parliament. We have, however, no fear of a dissolution at present. The new administration has the support of all the whigs, of all the liberal part of the tories, and of the whole body of neutrals and independents. The only members of the opposition who continue on the left side of the house, are J. Smith, Halloran, Ashurst, and Peel, and Messrs. Milnes, Hobhouse and Harcourt, would be inconsistent in either of the latter to leave their places, as Mr. Canning is adverse to the principles of reform, of which Mr. Hobhouse is a leading advocate, who nothing has as yet been said upon the subject of expenditure, to which Mr. Harcourt devoted his attention. Mr. Peel will now be the leader of the opposition, but he has no secondary men to support him. His personal character and talents give weight to his efforts, but his school of all tories are at war with the spirit of the age, and are supported by any circumstance of force, or supposed probability of intestine dissensions, and are not to be broken together by any chance of again possessing the advantages of office. In the House of Lords the opposition will be composed of any leader. Lord Eldon is a tory, and they have not one No. 1 member, and are the average product of debate, and their deficiencies will be more than supplied by a combination with the spiritual and temporal lords, who are the friends of the late Whig Opposition, and the friends of the late Whig Opposition, and the friends of the late Whig Opposition. The late administration.

grown supine in office—so little chance had they of removal, that they seemed to act as if they had the fee simple of their places, and as if the business of the country could be conducted by the mere machinery of public departments, without talent or exertions in the leaders. Dr. Johnson, with all his servile loyalty, could not help observing, upon the death of George II. "that the people were tired of the old king, and were glad of any chance."

A similar sentiment now pervades the public mind with respect to the old Administration—we, of course, except Mr. Peel, who retires from public life with the regret of every party. That gentleman on Tuesday night, declared, that "during the five years I have held the office of Home Secretary, every institution that came under my immediate cognizance has been subject to such reforms as were considered most advantageous and useful—every law imposing restrictions on the liberty of the subject had been modified or repealed." This is strictly true, and the merit of Mr. Peel must be greatly heightened, if we reflect that his reforms were opposed, or sneered at by Lord Eldon, and that they were in strong contrast with the measures pursued by his predecessor in the Home Department; and by all his brother Ministers. Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson excepted.—Mr. Peel's motives for ascending from office are, no doubt, conscientious, but they are hardly sufficient to convince the public of the wisdom of the measure. If he believes the welfare of the country to depend upon a resistance to the Catholic Claims, Mr. Canning's taking the head of affairs was a strong reason for Mr. Peel's exertion of his influence, and

could be no reason for deserting his post.—Sir Francis Burdett has very properly observed, “that Whig & Tory are terms no longer applicable to the state of things, and it is high time they should be dropped.” This is true, the distinction is absurd.—the Whigs of the present day are as far removed in principle from the party that originally assumed the name, when they effected the Revolution of 1688, and declared their opinions through the medium of Locke’s Essay upon Government, as the most servile Tory can possibly be from the wildest reformer.—The real Whigs are what are now called Radicals.—There are very few coalitions of parties in which the public interests are not totally sacrificed ; but, in the present instance, this has been less done than in any other.—each man has distinctly pledged himself to support his former principles.—Mr. Canning has declared his resolution to oppose parliamentary reform, to support the Catholic claims, and to oppose the repeal of the test and corporation acts, as this latter measure would interfere with his scheme of Catholic emancipation. Sir F. Burdett, in supporting the administration, has declared his resolution to continue the vehement asserter of reform, whilst Lord John Russell has announced that he retires from the rank of a leader of the reformers, in disgust at the apathy of the people. Lord Grey is chagrined and irritated at reform not being made a sine qua non of the junction of his party with Mr. Canning. This, it must

of his party with an animating and a cheering influence. He confessed, looks like a diversity of sentiment, from which dissensions and separations may ensue; but, in fact, the Cabinet will not be more divided than the last. "Mr. Cannings was born of whig parents, and educated by his uncle in the principles of that party. His whole conduct, since the death of Lord Londonderry, has essentially approximated to the principles of the whigs, and of all men he is now most qualified to be their leader. In the course of the debates of the week, it is amazing to hear the vituperation passed on the press by Lord Mansfield, Mr. George Dawson, and others. This latter gentleman has declared the press to be corrupt "to its very core."— If this be true, Mr. Dawson and his party, having been in office for so long a period, must have effected the corruption, and we imagine, the bribers are as base as the bribed. But the charge is the mere exultation of rage and sorrow, at finding that the organ of the intellect and independent spirit of the country is hostile to Mr. Dawson and his friends. The market of public opinion is too open to be corrupted by any administration, further than the suppression or modification of sentiments by the unconstitutional tyranny of ex officio informations and packed juries. The former have been laid aside by the late Attorney General, now Lord Lyndhurst, and the latter have been punning by Mr. Peel's jury bill. With respect to pecuniary influence exercised by Government over the press, the idea is preposterous. From the commencement of the French Revolution to the present year, we know of but five Government places bestowed upon the conductors of the press. The *Wing* and *Granville* administrations of 1816, created a place of a *legon* value to bestow upon the son of the French editor, *Matter* d'Alam—A similar place, but of less value, had been created and bestowed upon the son of the late proprietor of the *Times*.— These with the other two, and the *Mr. Perry*, and with the *South* be bestowed upon the proprietor of the *New Times*, are all the gratings to Government that have been distributed by the Treasury among the Press of the nation for upwards of 50 years.— This is not title of the *paragon* bestowed by Mr. Law, the *Catholic*, or any other paper, through out the country—and to suppose that it will influence the Press as a body, is ridiculous. It would be impossible to create any class of persons, equally numerous as the whole table was to the proprietors and editors of new papers, who are so liable to participation in any thing which the Treasury has to bestow.

"We will plant the star spangled  
banner at the South Pole, or the spot  
shall be our winding sheet, and  
our requiem shall be 'chanter by the  
grave of the Antarctic Circle.'"

Such is the exclamation Mr. Reynolds makes at Charleston in his lecture. Parry like, he is to plant the American banner at the South Pole or perhaps at the snows of the Antarctic Circle! This is a bold hypothesis of success—but perhaps it may be very easy for Mr. Reynolds and a band of equals to do as he himself who aspires to the North Pole. Requires chartered by the grand old American Circle—Would it not be well for Mr. Reynolds to take

result of Captain Parry's expedition? to profit by his discoveries and his errors? It seems much easier to approach the North than the South Pole. The great bodies of land approach the former nearer than the latter.—The facilities are in many respects greater. The assistance to be rendered by the natives of the adjoining continents, is more inviting. The reindeer alone is much relied upon by Parry.—The icebergs in the South, were found by Cook, in his first voyage, to present serious obstacles to navigation. If Parry fails to plant the British banner at the North Pole, does Mr. Reynolds expect to plant the American flag at the South Pole? If he succeeds, will not Parry's enterprise prepare the way with a greater effect for a more laborious experiment?—Those who have attended to the descriptions in the newspapers, will be struck with the great expense, the immense scale of preparation, the many and ingenious inventions of art and science which Captain Parry's present expedition involves. It is much better to profit by the result of all these arrangements than to be wreathed in Antarctic Snow, and to have their requiems chanted by the Genius of the Antarctic Circle.

THE LATE MURDER AT ALBANY

The Grand Jury for the city & county of Albany, N. York, on Thursday, found a true bill against Jesse Strang, for the murder of John Whipple, at Cherry Hill, near Albany, on the night of the 7th May last. They have also found a bill against Elsie D. Whipple, the wife of the said John Whipple, for being a participator in the murder.—Mrs. W. was yesterday arrested, and is now in prison to await her trial, which will probably be in July.

On Thursday, subsequent to the indictment, and about nine o'clock at night, Strang sent for Mr. Becker, the goaler, & made a full confession of his guilt. In his confession, he implicated Mrs. Whipple, the wife of the deceased, who, he says, repeatedly urged him to the commission of the fatal act, which he as often declined, until finally, in an evil moment, he yielded to her solicitations.—What Strang says on this subject, ought to be taken with great allowances, as he has heretofore made similar charges against Mrs. W. and subsequently, after first denying that he had made them, declared that if he had done so, he said what was false.

Strang states that on the night before mentioned, he was in Albany, and after purchasing a piece of cloth at Sheldon & Sykes' store in South Market street near Beaver street, and then going to Meigs' apothecary shop, at the corner of South Market and Hudson street, and buying some spike oil, he immediately proceeded to Cherry Hill, went to the barn and took his rifle, which he had there secreted, and ascended an elevation, in the south west corner of the yard, from which he could look in at the window of Whipple's room, and from which place he intended to shoot. But finding that he could not see Mr. W. from that place, he went to the shed under the window, laid his rifle in the gutter, moved a box so that he might climb up, then took off his boots and stockings, put the latter in the former, and drew on another pair of stockings, which he had with him; then got on the shed and took deliberate and successful aim at his victim. He says he heard Whipple exclaim, "O Lord!" He then threw the rifle to the ground, jumped down, and taking it up and the boots, he fled north and west from the house, till he came to a creek on the borders of a piece of woods, where he hid the rifle and the dirty stockings in the mud. He then put on his boots and proceeded to the Whitehall road, and went down to the main road, whence he came back to Cherry Hill, where he arrived in company with several persons from the vicinity. He says that in ten minutes from the time he left Meigs', Whipple was a dead man. The same night, Strang served as one of the coroner's jury, which sat on a trial of Mr. W.

The rifle was found yesterday morning, at the spot described by Strang, but the search for the stockings being unsuccessful, permission was obtained to take Strang to the place, in a canoe, that he might point out the exact spot where he had put them, as they could not be found, it is supposed they have been swept further down the creek. By so doing, search is being making for them. While at Chehalis, Strang informed the officers to the wife to a tree in which were bullets, and a coat which were slain on a recent mass. It was ascertained, however, that the clothing was not the same as that which was taken, he would not be allowed to take it. He then informed the matter, procured a glass and then thought that an ob-

placed behind it, on the tree, and the result proved that a ball may pass thro' without glancing. This act shows the cool and horrid deliberation with which he acted. Strang also pointed out where some papers of arsenic were concealed in an out house, which, he says, was procured for the purpose of administering to Mr. Whipple, should a proper opportunity offer.

*From the New York Advocate.*  
*Law of Partnerships.*—An act was passed at the last session of the legislature of this state, relative to partnerships, or rather the act on that subject was so amended, that any special partner may annually receive lawful interest from the co-partnership for such sum as they may have invested: provided, there be no reduction of the original capital; but in case it should subsequently appear that such receiving of interest was a withdrawing of original capital, he shall be bound to restore the same, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

The Canal at Louisville, Kentucky, which is intended to obviate the difficulty and danger attending the navigation of the Falls of Ohio, is said to be, advancing with spirit towards a final completion. During the Winter months and the subsequent high stage of the waters, the work was necessarily suspended, but the approach of a more favorable season has been the signal for a renewal of labor, and it is estimated there are now one thousand men at work.

*Nat. Int.*

We publish, by request, the following Charge delivered to the Officers and Members of "Patmos Lodge No. 212," at Hanover, by CALVIN MA

CONCLUDING CHARGE.

**CONCLUDING CHARGE.**  
You cannot, Worshipful Master, be too sensible of the obligations you are under, to perform with fidelity the duties which devolve upon you, in the situation you are now to occupy.

The Grand Lodge, by committing to your care, the superintendence & government of the brethren who are to compose this lodge; have imposed on you a duty, and a responsibility of a small magnitude. They have invested you with power, extensive in its nature, and in its character arbitrary, for the exercise of which, you are not responsible to the lodge over which you are to preside. But although the power vested in you is extensive, yet it is limited by the By laws of the Lodge, and by the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge, which you are under the most solemn obligation to obey and support; and for the abuse of the power so to which you are entrusted, you are responsible to the Grand Lodge, from whom it emanated, and by whom it has been delegated to you.

Situated as you are, at the head of new Lodge, in a place where the feelings of the inhabitants, and the prejudices of a respectable part of the community, are inimical to the introduction of Masonry among them, great responsibility rests upon you.

The talent, then, which has been committed to your care, you are not to lock up like the faithless servant, but you are so to improve it, that it may increase in value and usefulness. You will be looked up to by the brethren, as a source from which light will constantly emanate, and information steadily diffused. The prosperity, the usefulness, the reputation, the honor of this Lodge, will depend much upon the skill, the industry, the assiduity, and the judicious manner with which you manage his concern; but believe me, my brother, no matter how much skill you may possess as a workman, no matter how much industry and assiduity you may exercise in acquiring a trifling mass of information; yet, those principles which make our information profitable, and the mysteries important, are so admirably calculated to assist, have not a direct influence upon, nor external department, your experiments will be worse than vain.

Let then your department be as a fit  
a Christian and a Mason in such, as  
had defence, as a conscious work, a  
convert the secret whispers of calu-  
ny into the audible voice of pub-  
commutation. Study to make your-  
self as qualified, as well with the  
laws of the Lodge, the rules and  
usages of the Grand Lodge, as the  
high powers, with how a sovereign  
the rule and guide of our faith. A  
while you remain to practice yours  
the precepts contained therein, to  
bear that you enforce the practice  
of the same in them, among the in-  
fringers of your jurisdiction, the Lodge

the prejudiced against masonry, will be upon you—studiously attentive to discover if possibly they can find something to censure.

*Brethren of Lodge No. 212.*

Having closed the ceremonies of installation, I deem it my duty to address you as a Lodge duly organized; and to impress upon you the necessity of rigidly observing such rules and regulations, as are laid down for the government of the craft by the Grand Lodge, and the ancient usages of masonry, and of exercising with due caution, prudence and circumspection—those discretionary powers vested in you as a Lodge; & to impress upon your minds, as strongly as possible, that weight of responsibility which now rests upon your conduct as masons.

You are bound to support the By-Laws of this lodge, the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and to preserve inviolate, the ancient landmarks of masonry: but how can you perform that duty, unless you make yourselves acquainted with those By-Laws, rules and regulations, and unless you know what the ancient landmarks of masonry are; and how can you attain that information, unless by studying those By-Laws, rules and regulations, and by paying close and diligent attention to the instructions of those, well skilled in the science of masonry—while it is the duty of the Master of the Lodge, to give all needful instructions to the members, so it is the duty of every member to make himself acquainted with the duties appertaining to every situation.

From a careful, rigid and faithful attention to the enforcement and maintenance of your By-Laws, and the ancient regulations of the fraternity, you may contribute much toward making your lodge one of the brightest stars in this part of the masonic firmament; but although much may be done by a rigid observance of the By-Laws, & the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge—and, although no Lodge can flourish without observing those By-Laws and instructions—yet, my brethren, much also depends upon the prudence with which the Lodge, as a body, exercises the discretionary powers vested in it by its charter—much also depends upon the proper exercise of the discretionary powers incident to each individual member—and of the discretionary powers to be exercised by you, if there is none, the injudicious use of which will do such vital injury to the community of masons, as well as the Lodge of which you are members, as that of the admission of persons to the benefits of masonry.

Your numbers are now few, and is to be presumed, that you are now united in your views—that a spirit of harmony pervades every bosom, and that love and friendship to each other fills every heart. To preserve that harmony unimpaired, should be your constant aim. I charge you therefore by the solemnity of your obligation—I charge you by the duty you owe to the masonic family, as well as to yourself—and I conjure you by all those ties which should bind you together as brethren, to maintain that friendly intercourse, to continue that lively ex-

cise of undissembled love, whose radiant smile imparts joy and consolation to every heart, and which cannot fail to bind you together in one indissoluble bond of union.

Guard with sleepless eyes, and unrelaxing vigilance, the sacred avenue to this lodge, that no unworthy candidate may gain admission. Let it be engraved upon its portals, that in this temple, dedicated to God—love and harmony alone preside. At the very threshold of your institution, draw the line of demarkation, over which no unworthy candidate may pass. Institute careful, a rigid examination into the principles and character of every individual who may apply for admission, and let none enter, how specious soever may be his pretensions—whose worth of character and excellence, whose principles have not been fully proved. Then will your lodge prosper, and be justly and respectfully as well by the community at large, as the members of the lodge, as the members of the lodge.

Finally, my brethren, exercise charity and benevolence, for they stand from God; they are commanded by the world, and are enforced by the principles of humanity. Relieve the distressed widow, and disregard not the cry of the young orphan—speak the way to a brother on his journey, and comfort your brother in affliction. In your doings, look for a blessing from God, the Supreme Architect of the universe, to whom this hall has been dedicated;—then will prosper your labors;—then will that common law which governs the universe, and which links upon its endless chain, be made manifest to you.







